his, the anniversary of the glorious and brilliant | State. nemory of which is cherished with patriotic emoon by every Democrat and friend of his country

oughout the United States. Whatever may hitherto have been the usages the Democracy in its party organizationsowever much it may have disciplined and exed itself through this organization to promulate its own doctrines and peculiar creeds and the stand : atforms of principles, and while we ignore none these, yet I apprehend that this convention I deem it appropriate, on this occasion, to waive action in relation to the peculiar interests of he party and its organization, as heretofore it is been the usage of the party, in its conven-

My friends, the present is a perilous and gloomy eriod in the political affairs of the country. The olitical horizon is beclouded with sombre and ortentous forebodings, threatening the most dire alamity to our beloved country. The dissolution all disintegration of these United States and the county. our at hand; it is now even at our doors, while county. very click of the electric intelligence is daily enging to our ears additional evidence of the gress of this spirit of defection and tendency

ere no means of staying the maddened fury of Risinger, assistants. ave a faint hope that such a happy result may was appointed to report resolutions expressive of accomplished. But it is manifest that this determined the meeting. The President constituted the comrible end can not be attained by crimination and mittee as follows, naming Mr. Hendricks as wimination. It must be produced, if at all, by ndness, concession and compromise; by vielding chairman; and will cheerfully forego a long-cherished Sec. entry from a fratricidal and unnatural war.

Let this convention, then, in giving expression county.

its views on the present momentous crisis, indicest such a spirit of harmony, concession and meord as will produce hope with the conservatives everywhere, and that shall be like oil poured county. on the troubled waters. It is hardly necessary that the present Constitution of the United rion county. on we have, as a nation, enjoyed a de- county we the land; but by a kind, fraternal and con-liatory spirit, and by the aid of a good Provi-county.

Eleventry emerge from these troubles and embarrassats, and again present a united and happy peo-

sisen to preside over the meeting, which was ried by acclamation. Gov. Hammond came ward and was received with loud and continued

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:-I return you part of the State.

ne to the constitutional rights of every State in ganizations. ganizations.

In a Union, and who are as true to this Union as a needle is to the pole. [Cheers.] I say because to a party like this in the North, it is no inated Birney for President, adopted the followhonor, when they meet in convention, to be ing:

My fellow citizens, what has brought us toboyhood, is threatened, and we come here, if suit of happiness, was made the fundamental law of our National Government, by that amendment of the Constitution which declares that no person as crisis which surround us, to take our position shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property withs crisis which surround us, to take our position on the sister States of this out due process of law.

Short we think and what we believe in re
Resolved, That the General Government has, no power to establish or

why is it that this excitement exists? Why is that there is any portion of the States of this nion—whose people are disposed to secede—to out of this great confederacy of States? Is ere no cause for it? Has there anything transferd in the North calculated to produce this externent and disquiet? We all well know that rere is too much to complain of in the North the following:

On the part of our Southern brethren. We all Resolved, That our fathers ordered the Con-Resolved, That our fathers orderined the Constitution of the Wall and the discussion of the slavery question of the last twenty-five years has been calculated cender insecure, if not destroy, their right of the last twenty-five years has been calculated cender insecure, if not destroy, their right of the last twenty-five years has been calculated cender insecure, if not destroy, their right of the last twenty-five years has been calculated cender insecure, if not destroy, their right of the last twenty-five years has been calculated cender insecure, if not destroy, their right of the last twenty in that species which makes up nine-miles of the wealth of the people of the Southern States. It is this anti-slavery sentiment which as been swelling and swelling in the North until has produced these results. It is true it has been gradual. It is not now what it was twenty are ago. I appeal to you, older citizens of the last twenty the last of the people of the Southern States. It is thus the North until has produced these results. It is true it has been the change. When these anti-slavery lecturers passed through the State for the purpose of lightening the people, they met with no favor. They oftener met with rotten eggs than anything as a last traveling down these latter years, you all upon every stump has been preached the traveling down these latter years, you all upon every stump has been preached the traveling down these latter years, you all upon every stump has been preached the traveling down these latter years, you all upon every stump has been preached the traveling down these courtages were upon these lecturers; and we find a party the land—one that has power now in the State throwing up their hats and saying "huzzah," the this same doctrine is advocated.

ment? The knowledge of it has not been con- territory by an act of Congress. to the free States alone. It has been carof on the breeze to our Southern brethren, and

ey of Indiana. I will not predict, but if I were venture the prediction, when this convention a spoken I trust it will be in favor of maintainthe Union as it is. [Applause.] I trust and chieve that it will be so, and that they will place termselves upon the record in favor of maintaining the constitutional rights of every State in the inton. [Cheers.] I trust that they will place hemselves upon the record in favor of viewing his slavery question as a political question.

hich marked the early history of this country. Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of ent of the North. We must look to this queson not as a moral question. Too many in the orth have been taught from the pulpit that avery is wrong and that slaveholders are crimi-

ith the Constitution and laws as given to us. may persuade themselves that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one upon sober reconstitutional bond ought to be observed to the come from these improper assaults upon the feel-

the Union, or that could be done by the united antes shall speak out upon this subject. They now each other. Their sons and daughters minthe together day by day, and when the people of the border slave States lose a negro—when one capes into our State and is stolen—when they ity itself would demand an outlet. The hope for the perpetuity of the Union stood only in a better guarantee that this constitutional bond shall be carried out, and in the assurance of the equality of rights of the States in the common Territories. There was nothing to be expected from the adherents of the Chicago platform. He saw hope in the conservative elements to be found better. We of the border States are better ac-

quainted; they understand the sentiments of their brethren in the North well enough to know that the larger majority of at least the horder free States weuld go as far to protect their slave property as they would themselves. The meeting of the Indiana Democracy, called the State Control Committee of the Indiana Democracy, called same, a covention of the border States may be by the State Central Committee, "in view of the held, and that we, by our action in that border erilous condition of the public affairs of the convention, may cause fanaticism at the North Jetropolitan Hall. The meeting was large, and may by that means be enabled to settle the unlimost every county in the State was represented happy difference between the North and South, by members of the party. At two o'clock, P. M.,

Palmer, Chairman of the State Central I will not, gentlemen of the convention, detain you. A committee will be appointed, and they will present to you the position which we deem it FRLLOW DEMOCRATS.-Notice has been given due the Democracy of Indiana to take, in order y the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana that the people of this government may know that Indiana is unmistakably a Union-loving atory obtained by Jackson over the enemies of Mr. McDonald moved the appointment of one

country at New Orleans. It is a day the Vice President from each Congressional district, which prevailed, and the President requested gen those they desired to assume that duty. The following gentlemen were nominated and approved, and came forward and took their seats on

First District-Richard Owen, of Posey county Second District-A. M. Black, Orange county Third District-J. F. Carr, of Jackson county. Fourth District-A. B. Line, of Franklin

Fifth District-Jere. Smith, of Randolph Sixth District-J. Hendricks of Shelby county Seventh District-A. Johnson, of Putnam

Eighth District-James Odell, Carroll county. Ninth District-Norman Eddy, of St. Joseph estruction of this glorious Union seems to be Tenth District-I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen Eleventh District-Andrew Jackson of Mad J. J. Bingham, of Marion, was chosen Secre

In a crisis so alarming, is there no remedy? are tary, and A. E. Drapier, C. J. Barker and N. B. sion? Can not reason and patriotism be in- On motion of Hon. T. A. Hendricks a comokel, and a reassurance of peace and harmony mittee of one from each Congressional District

First District—J. P. Edson, of Posey county. Second District—H. Heffren, of Washington

Third District-Smith Jones, of Bartholomew Fourth Distrect-J. V. Bemusdaffer, of De Fifth District-W. W. Frybarger, of Fayette Sixth District-Thomas A. Hendricks, of Ma

Seventh District-H. K. Wilson, of Sullivan perity which has not its
the earth. Let us not,
rave and solemn hour

Eighth District—L. B. Stockton, of Tippetral Committee, to consider of public affairs, and
to assume and make known their position thereon;

The said he had no
tral Committee. He said he had no
tral Committee, to consider of public affairs, and
to assume and make known their position thereon; dessing and prospecity which has not its pon the face of the earth. Let us not, canoe county.

Tenth District-Pliny Hoagland, of Allen Eleventh District-J. R. Slack, of Huntington

Joseph E. McDonald being loudly called for came great power and eloquence. A full report of this speech is not to be had, to be embodied in these proceedings, but it is hoped that it will be published, that its noble sentiments may reach every

sincere thanks for the honor conferred in call- Mr. McDonald repelled the charge that upon me to preside over the deliberations of the Republicar party had been misrepresented by the Northern Democracy, and to prove that it had not, he read the following resolutions from true to the enforcement of the laws, who are the various platforms adopted by the sectional or-

Resolved, That the fundamental truths of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are ther? The country is in danger. This glori-endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable union of ours, which has been our boast from rights, among which are life, liberty, and the purendowed by their Creator with certain inalienable

and to the perilous times which are upon us. under the Constitution, no power to establish or continue slavery anywhere, and therefore that all the action of one of the States of the Union can treaties and acts of Congrets establishing, continue Why is it that this excitement exists? Why is that there is any portion of the States of this

throwing up their hats and saying "huzzah," of this convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory What has been the effect of this change of sen- now free, is to prohibit its extension in all such

The Republican convention in 1856, rey have witnessed the change with sorrow. It is swept into the Southern States and the knowline of it is not alone confined to the master. It is reached the slave, and produced a state of sings there that requires the citizens, even in the ard districts, to perform the duty of patrol to rotect that species of property. Then, I say, it not strange there should be this excitement.

But, gentlemen of the convention, this state of things is more used. We have heard of disursion should be denvived of life, liberty or property. things is upon us. We have heard of disunion and we come here to counsel together as citizens without due process of law, it becomes our duty a free State. We come to counsel and place to maintain this provision of the Constitution arselves upon the record, so that the balance of against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legis-

nis slavery question as a political question, and of as a moral question [continued cheering] and that you will say, after having viewed it as a That as our republican fathers, when they had olitical question—after having gone to the Conabolished stavery in an our matter having gone to the citution and the laws to determine what property dained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such the provision There is nothing in my humble judgment which ever to bring peace and harmony to this couny-nothing that will create that kindly feeling it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a hich marked the early history of this country-

the United States. als, and they go out in the political field not thing and believing another. If there was any conservatism in the Republican party he would be thing and believing another. If there was any glad to know it. If this crust of Abolitionism which surrounds its organization contains any Applause. When we shall have convinced the Union and conservative element within it, let it buth that their property is secure—that their burst forth and manifest itself in favor of the ghts in the common property of the Territories preservation of the Union. Thousands, he believed, had taken part with sectionalism innocent this unwarrantable interference, and the common property is secured in the transportation of the Union. Thousands, he believed, had taken part with sectionalism innocent this unwarrantable interference, and selves; then, and not till then, will there be a of any thought of the danger involved. The

true to the Constitution and true to their rights letter. Since the inauguration of the sectional policy it had gone forth as the leading idea of believe that nothing that can be done by this that party that slavery should be limited to its invention, or by the convention of any one State present bounds—that it should be surrounded by oice of Congress, can save this Union. I be a cordon of free States, until it should fall by its eve that there are certain extreme Southern own weight. No compromise of existing difficulates determined to secede and take a seperate ties is possible without an abandoment of that osition. In my judgment there is but one hope these is possible without an abandoment of that proposition. The Southern States could not, in

line and the channel of the Ohio river. The in- lutions adopted advising conciliation and concesfeeling, of heat, of provocation in creased as one recedes from this line North and | 7. That if civil war shall result from the ag South. The zeal of the fanaticism was in propor- gressive policy of the Republican party, the ras tion, in fact, to the absence of the knowledge in | counsels of Southern statesmen, or by the impolthe merits of the question in issue.

He referred to the common sufferings and sac- part of the Federal Government, it would become rafices in these border States, to confirm his mind | the duty of Indiana, bound, as her citizens are, in the hope of the Union be saw here. He would to the North and the South, by ties of consantake no part in arms to make inroad upon the guinity and commerce, to act, with other contutions of Kentucky. Kentucky and Indiana servative States, as a mediator between the conhad been brothers in other days. Kentucky had | tending factions.

had led to her separation; and whenever she might law of the United States. be touched by the hand of coercion, the rights of all the Southern States would be touched in a vital part. The general desolation following such an attempt would leave but charred remains, but port of the committee: dead coals and ashes of our common hopes and

of national greatness. Hon. Norman Eddy followed Mr. McDonald in thrilling and patriotic speech. He agreed with Mr. McDonald that the North had been aggressive, now excited them. He did not despair of the Republic. The Union must be preserved-but it must and could only be done by justice and by by which the gallant conduct of Major Anderson granting to each section their full and equal rights in the Confederacy. If South Carolina was to be

coerced, Massachusetts must be coerced to. If one Federal heel ground the erring sister of the South, the other must crush the sinner in the North. The Union, if saved, must be saved by of the two States-that he could not and would

fourth resolutions were offered by Mr. Hendricks; the merits of individuals, but the best means of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth by Col. J. C. prserving the integrity of the Government. Walker, and the ninth by Col. Horace Heffren:

in view of the fact that the peace, prosperity and | country. His belief was that non-intervention ance of the Federal Union itself threatened by maintaining friendly relations with all sections, that would bring peace to the country. He reforward and addressed the meeting in a speech of and in preserving the political institutions as we viewed the territorial policy since 1820, and passed now enjoy them, than the people of Indiana:

Resolved, That it is the highest aim and most had thrown himself into the breach, and he called

and that, in consideration of the true interests of sovereignty, his allegiance was due and would be Indiana, as well as fidelity to the Union, it is de- given to Indiana. manded that we use all means and exert every power to defeat the purposes of those whose spirit the original resolutions were unanimously adopacts endanger the one or impair the other. 2. That experience has shown that the slavery question is a disturbing element in our instituions, and that its consideration by Congress only ger, was then adopted : brings dissension and discord, and can not result in any complete and final adjustment; and therefore sent to each of our Senators and Representatives we did agree to, and support that declaration of doc- in Congress, and to each of the Senators and trine made by the Democratic National Conven- Representatives in Congress of the Southern tion of 1856, "non-interference by Congress with | States.

with the spirit of the Constitution-and as we be- journed. lieve wise and expedient—that it was "the basis | J. J. Bingham, Secretary. the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election in 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of the Territories in 1854," and again ratified by the people in the election of 1856; and in respect thereto we repeat the sentiment of our platform of 1856, that by the uniform application of this domocratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or an-

nexed, with a republican form of government."

3. That, whereas, a sectional party based upon sentiments of hostility towards the institutions of the Southern States, has triumphed, and in conequence the sections of our country stand in hostile position, upon the verge of disunion and civil war; and, whereas, the most dire calamities must befal our country unless the sectional differences are speedily and properly adjusted; and although we have unabated confidence in the doctrine non-intervention, in its wisdom and justice, yet to save the Union and avoid troubles now threatening the country, we are willing to make any concession consistent with generosity, justice, and honor, and that we will accept and earnestly support any measure of adjustment that is fair in its terms, and that will, by constitutional provisions, forever remove the slavery question from the field of federal politics we believe that it will attain these ends, and because we believe that the Union must be preserved by the united action of the border and conservative States, and because it comes from a border State of great influence in the Confederacy, and is understood to be acceptable to the conservative sentiment of the country, we accept

the propositions presented to the United States Senate by the Hon. John J. Crittenden of Ken-4. That while it is the duty of the Federal Executive to maintain the possession and control of the public property, and execute the laws; yet in the discharge of that duty the highest considerations touching the material and moral pros perity of the country require that bloodshed and civil war be avoided; that the Union is and exact justice. Upon this subject we adopt the inguage of that great statesmen and pure patriot, Andrew Jackson, who, looking forward

with prophetic vision to scenes of dissension that now unhappily surround us, said : "If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of Union, and with it ends the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves

share in the common ruin. "But the Constitution can not be maintained nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling by the mere exertion of the coercive power confided to the General Government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty property and character in every quarter of the country, and the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calcula ed to wound the sensibilities or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upor every proceeding within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political breth-"Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for Carolina." this unwarrantable interference, and weak men

may persuade themselves that they are laboring come from these improper assaults upon the feel ings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found engaged in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence and deserve your

5. That, if Congress shall fail to adopt the measures proposed by the Senator from Kentucky or measures of like effect, or to call a Conven tion of the States to revise the Constitution then we recommend that the border slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, by an election of the people thereof, appoint delegates to a Convention which shall, if possible, devise measures that may 6. That we believe a large majority of the peo

tendency in this age to appropriate the most ex words of other languages, and after a while to inc remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general wa and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electro native and to the manor born."

proved to us an elder brother. In our infancy her shield had been over us to shield us in our hour the Republic; that whatever we do amid the diffiof danger. On the battle field of Tippecanoe, culties that environ the country, should be her sons had inscribed the brightest page upon enacted with the intent of preserving the Union, our history—their best blood had watered this or, if its parts become severed, of reconstructing secrated soil, and their bones still lie moulder. it; and, that in the envent of the failure of Con ing in its dust, and if the day ever comes that gress to effect a speedy settlement of pending Kentucky and Indiana should be aliens to each difficulties, it would become the duty of the Legother, if he were a Kentuckian he would ask to islature, now about to convene, to provide by law visit these shores once more, not as an armed for a convention of the people of this State, to host, but in the tuneral garb, and gather from the the end that delegates may be appointed to a conbattle fields of Indiana the bones of her patriotic vention of the border States, and the position dead, and bury them on a friendly soil where they authoritatively declared which Indiana shall as

sume in the perilour crisis. He would take no part in such a war, hoping, 9. That Indiana has ever been faithful to the reourse, never to be called upon for such a ser- quirements of the Federal Constitution, and we re-While our immediate Southern brethren pel with indignation the charge that her statute were dealing with their turbulent brethren farther | book has ever been soiled with personal liberty bills, South to restrain them, we should restrain the or any similar enactments, intended to nullify, madness of the fanaticism of those farther North. thwart, impede, or, in any manner, obstruct the South Carolina was not alone in the feeling that enforcement of the fugitive slave law or any other

sion upon our members of Congress

itic and unwise exercise of coercive power on the

R. J. Ryan, Esq., offered the following resolu tions as an amendment, or additional to the re-

Resolved, That while we, a portion of the Democracy of Indiana, have differed among ourselves during the past three years, in regard to the policy and administration of President Buchanan, nevertheless, we now cordially and unanimously endorse and applaud the firm stand he and had created in them the bitter feeling that has taken in defence of the Union and the laws Resolved. That we hail with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the overwhelming majority

American Congress.

The propositions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. After consultation by the committee they were reported back to the meeting with the recommendation that they be laid on the the border States, who knew each other and whose table. The report of the committee was adopted. nterests were more nearly allied than any other of The sentiment of the meeting was decidedly averse the members of the family. Mr. Eddy said- to considering resolutions of a personal character, after eloquently reviewing the intimate relations complimenting individuals for having done what was, or what was conceived to be their duty, as it not strike a dagger to the heart of a Kentuckian. would have opened the door for a multitude of Mr. Eddy gave way to the Committee on Reso. similar compliments to others and thus have caused lutions, which returned to the hall while he was discord, instead of harmonious action as to the speaking, and by their Chairman, Mr. Hendricks, policy of Indiana and the country in the present reported as follows-the first, second, third and crisis. The meeting was not called to pass upon

Mr. Hendricks, in response to loud calls from The Democracy of the State of Indiana, as. all parts of the house, spoke to the resolutions sembled at this time in pursuance to usage, and reported by the committee. He said he had no happiness of the people are endangered—the har- was the best policy, but the Democracy had fought mony of the States disturbed-and the continufanatical doctrines and revolutionary conduct; ann now it was for all patriotic men who loved and also in view of the fact that in no portion of their country above and beyond party to accept the country have the people a larger interest in any proposition that did not discard principle mperative duty of patriotism and philanthropy to upon Indiana to second Kentucky in her efforts to preserve the union of the States in its integrity maintain the Union. If the Union should disand maintain the Federal compact in its spirit; solve and the States be thrown back upon their At the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks' speech

The following resolution, by Mr. N. B. Risin Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be

slavery in State and Territory, or in the District | A resolution by Mr. McDonald authorizing the olumbia;" and thereby we understood the en- publication of the proceedings of the meeting in tire subject of slavery to be withdrawn from Con- the Indiana State Sentinel, signed by the officers, gress and referred to the people for their decision and requesting Democratic papers to copy them, that the principle so agreed to was in accordance was then adopted, after which the meeting ad-A. A. HAMMOND, Pres.

ARTISTS.



LANDS LOCATED.

and legisilation, and that will in plain terms define and fix the rights of the sections touching the institution of domestic slavery; and because MINNESOTA LANDS! AVING GOOD JUDGES AND EXPERIENCED Surveyors now making selections from the lands

ted in the richest portions of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, now being brought into market by the United States, I am prepared to contract to locate any quantity of these lands, with either unity to have them safely and judiciously invested.

sales have commenced at the different land offices in the above States, and persons contemplating such invest-ments, should advise with us at once in order that their warrants or money be in our agents' hands as soon as For further information inquire by person or letter of WM. Y. WILEY,

Real Estate Agent, Indianapolis Indiana. be preserved, if at all, by the cultivation of examined in all the Western States, and patents procured fraternal affection among the people of the dif-fer persons holding certificates of entry. nov19'60-d&w3m.

LOTTERIES.

Royal Hayana Lottery. THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL

Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Govern-ment, under the supervision of the Coptain General of a, will take place at Havana, on Tuesday, January 22, 1861. \$860,000. SORTEO NUMBERO 549 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize, \$100,000. ****** 50,00 ************************** \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 t \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000.

Whole Tickets, 26; Halves, \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result be All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed : "DON RODRIGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, South

LICHTNING RODS.

HALL'S PATENT COPPER LIGHTNING ROD

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY: North-west Corner of Meridian and Maryland Streets. adjust existing difficulties, and reusite the disaf- IN ELLIOTT'S BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

> GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE State, to whom the most liberal terms are offer This is the very best rod in use, and can not be improve Call at the office and get circular.

ELIHU COX nov19'60-daw1v. Sole Manufacturer for Indiana. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing them into our own: thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache type and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem

'ardly Realized.

He 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I step ped into the hapothecaries and says hi to the man, you hease me of an "esdache!" "Does it hache says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'enor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

Heapache is the favorite sion by which nature makes the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might wise escape attention, till too late to be and its indications should never be neglected. Headacher may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and it is the precursor of a great variety of diseases among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form, it is sympathetic of dise of the stomach constituting sick headurche, of hepatic disease, constituting bilious headache, of worms, cons pation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very fr quently attended with Headaches; America and plethor are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually nguished by the name of nervous headache, so coming on suddenly in a state of apparently so energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In worst cases. one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; un-der this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Ce has been sustained in the popular branch of the phalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, re-

> BRIDGET.-Missus wants you to send her a box of Ce halic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills-but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nightlead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
> Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's th ther, and give me the Pills and don't be all day about

jeving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by this

Constipation or Costiveness.

lent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little concursor and companion to many of the most fatal and dan- aration of fron can be compared with it. Impurities of the gerous diseases, and unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an unlimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headconceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentary, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epidepsy, Parallysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constination. quently the diseases named originate in Constipation. but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considera-tions it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neg-lect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance ous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

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well as the statutes passed since that year, might almost as well have been published without any index. Up to this time the lawyer has constantly been under the neces-sity of turning over, leaf by leaf, the volumes of our DROPSIES of all kinds by freeing and strengthening the these important organs, and hence have ever been found a statutes to find any particular enactment. And every one knows how annoying and provoking this is, especially in the hurry of business as in our Courts. Happily for the profession, the publication under consideration promises a Also, WORMS, by dislodging from the turning of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere. SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give the blood etter state of things in the future. The first volume of Messrs. Gavin & Hord's work contains an excellent and copious index, which to every practicing lawyer in the State is itself worth the money which the volume costs. SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and bad complexion, by their alternate effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the The volume under review contains another excellence All its pages are supplied with valuable marginal indices so that a glance at the margin is sufficient to apprise th The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influreader of the contents of the page. Another matter of great importance to the lawyer in this volume is a good collection of the subjects of all leg-islation since 1851. Heretofore, the lawyer in examining enza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the our legislation on any given subject had first to find what was relevant to it in the Revision of 1852, and then to turn over the pages of the volumes of subsequent Statutes, to PILES.—The originator of these medicines was cured of Piles of thirty-five years' standing, by the use of the Life FEVER AND AGUE .- For this scourge of the Western see how far recent legislation may have repealed or modicountry, these medicines will be found a certain and safe fied the provisions contained in that Revision, and even then he would often feel doubt whether he had found all the legislation on the subject of his inquiry. Messrs. Gavin and Hord have relieved us of all this trouble and doubt. They have collected together in consecutive pages of all the statutes made since 1851, on the same subject. Thus, on pages 373 to 377 of their first volume they have collected all over herical transfer. nedy. Other medicines subject to a return of the disease-a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, BILLIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. neral Debility, Loss of Appetite, and diseases of Fe-des. The medicines have been used with the most benecollected all our legislation, now in force, on the subject of husband and wife, including the act of 1852 and three acts of 1857. And they have followed the same mode of co-

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priate pages, in the form of neat, brief and accurate notes and references. Messrs. Gavin & Hord seem to have performed this part of their work exceedingly well. It must have cost them much care and labor. By it they have greatly lessened the labor of the practising lawyer, and have well merited his grateful approval.

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